

AT 100-8488

[REDACTED] 1766

[REDACTED] 1766

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] advised on July 12, 1966 that the eighteenth National CP Convention was held in New York City at Webster Hall June 22 through 26, 1966. According to this informant, one of the reports given in the convention called for doubling youth membership in the coming period and for quadrupling Negro youth membership as well as a youth commission which would involve at least two or three national leaders of the CP. CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT made a report concerning the Negro question. This report called for the broadest linkup of civil rights and peace forces and an end of tokenism. LIGHTFOOT asked that the Party initiate struggles for Negro rights instead of supporting other peoples' initiatives - an admission of the coat-tail riding that seems to have escaped the comrades, would have looked interesting in print. He also pushed the Party's new idea that white comrades should work for Negro rights in the white community and leave ghetto work for the Negro comrades.

A weekly publication of the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS), Volume I, Number 19, dated May 27, 1966, entitled "New Left Notes," reflects that SDS National Council meeting would take place at Ann Arbor, Michigan, beginning Wednesday afternoon, June 15, 1966.

*BA* *✓* *RCN 10-17-VI-N.Y.N.Y*  
[REDACTED] advised that a representative of SNCC, IVANHOE DONALDSON, addressed the National Council meeting on June 18, 1966, with an impassioned plea for support of the SNCC program. He spoke of the likelihood of racial strife in the United States during 1966 and of the role that SNCC would play in channeling rioting conditions into social reorganization. This speaker defended the recent more militant and "racist" of the SNCC. According to AT T-20, the speaker conveyed the impression that "non-violent" may be removed from the SNCC name. It was noted that some persons attending this National Council meeting after this speech referred to SNCC as "SCC."

On one delegate's proposal that the SDS should do more in support of SNCC and should collect funds for SNCC, it was stated that SNCC raised from \$600,000 to \$800,000 last year, compared with the \$100,000 that SDS raised. It was pointed out that SDS needs more money of its own and that the SDS is in no position to assist any other organizations financially. Support to SNCC was voted on and a resolution was voted favorably to give moral support to SNCC. Also discussed was an SDS policy of defending SNCC "racism" to the effect that such "racism" was due only to "racism" in the United States. The principal interest in the above matter concerning "racism" and the discussion of possible violence in racial matters in the United States was expressed by the Eastern and Midwestern SDS delegates and groups.

The SNCC representative mentioned above was proposed as a nominee at this National Council meeting for a position on the National Administrative Council of the SDS (NAC); however, he was not formally nominated when discussion determined he had left the conference after making his speech and in any event he was too busy with SNCC matters to effectively serve on the NAC.

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A characterization of the SDS appears in the appendix of this report.

On June 27, 1966, [REDACTED] advised that the National Convention of the W. E. B. DuBois Clubs of America (DCA) was held June 17, through 19, 1966 in Chicago, Illinois. According to this informant about 200 members and 100 guests and observers including representatives of SNCC were in attendance at this meeting.

A characterization of the W. E. B. DuBois Clubs of America appears in the appendix of this report.

In addition to the above, [REDACTED] advised that on the evening of June 22, 1966 during the eighteenth National Convention of the CP, the Youth Panel was chaired by ALVA BUXENBAUM, who said that the most important organizations of the New Left are SNCC, SDS, and the DuBois Clubs.

[REDACTED]

A characterization of the YSA is found in the appendix of this report.

On July 14, 1966 [REDACTED] advised that DCA National Executive Committee meeting was held on Monday, July 11, 1966 in Chicago, Illinois. According to this informant, an unnamed representative from the Atlanta Office of SNCC had announced his intention of attending a planning meeting for the Washington Action Meeting to be sponsored by the DCA.

[REDACTED]

On July 19, 1966, [REDACTED] advised that on July 16, 1966, a planning meeting for the proposed DuBois Clubs of America National Action was held on Saturday in Chicago, *ILL* Illinois. It was announced that FRANKLIN ALEXANDER was then in Chicago and will be working in the national office except for one scheduled trip within about a week when he is scheduled to go to New York to confer with FLOYD MC KISSICK *N.Y.* of Congress of Racial Equality about the DCA National Action, *M.D.* then go to Baltimore to attempt to win Baltimore CORE's support for the action and then go to Atlanta to solidify the support of STOKELY CARMICHAEL and the SNCC organization.

On August 10, 1966, [REDACTED] made available a resolution of SNCC passed by the National Council of Students for a Democratic Society on June 18, 1966. This resolution sets forth that SDS has long maintained fraternal relations with the SNCC. SDS felt that now that SNCC is under fire from a variety of liberal organizations and publications, they felt a special urgency to restate their support of SNCC. In effect, they completely endorsed SNCC's program and expect to continue to do so. A characterization of the YSA is found in the appendix of this report.

On July 14, 1966, [REDACTED] advised that DCA National Executive Committee meeting was held on Monday, July 11, 1966 in Chicago, Illinois. According to this informant, an unnamed representative from the Atlanta Office of SNCC had announced his intention of attending a planning meeting for the Washington Action Meeting to be sponsored by the DCA.

The "New York Amsterdam News," a New York City weekly newspaper, issue of September 3, 1966, page 1, described WILLIAM EPTON as the "Head of the Leftist Harlem Branch of the Progressive Labor Party."

[REDACTED] advised on April 9, 1965 that a group known as Friends of SNCC requested recognition at the Washington University Campus, St. Louis, Missouri, on October 11, 1964.

A characterization of the YSA ~~subject~~ appears in the appendix of this report.

1. DEMONSTRATIONS IN WHICH SNCC  
PARTICIPATED THAT WERE LED OR  
ORGANIZED BY INDIVIDUALS WITH  
REPORTED CP CONNECTIONS

On February 26, 1953, [REDACTED] advised that RANDOLPH BLACKWELL had been a member of the CP in the District of Columbia.

[REDACTED] advised that RANDOLPH BLACKWELL attended a Labor Youth League Convention on August 13, 1950 at the Algonquin Club, 1400 Fayetteville Street, Durham, North Carolina.

The Labor Youth League has been designated by the U. S. Attorney General pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

On February 9, 1966 [REDACTED] advised he had received a leaflet issued by the Philadelphia Area Committee to End the War in Viet Nam (PACEWV), which stated that the demonstration protesting United States intervention in Viet Nam would be held on February 12, 1966 beginning at noon at the Federal Building, Ninth and Market Streets, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. In part, the leaflet said that it was important that the committee show their solidarity with grass-roots movement in the South.

[REDACTED] advised on February 9, 1966, that the Women's Strike for Peace, 20 South Twelfth Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, had also issued a leaflet publicizing the

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February 12, 1966 demonstration indicating that the demonstration was supported by the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, as well as SNCC.

[REDACTED] advised that the Women's Strike for Peace had mailed postal cards to over 600 Senators and Congressmen with the message to bring our sons home.

[REDACTED] advised during September and October, 1965 that meetings of the PACEWV during these months have been attended by from 30 to 70 people including representatives of the YSA, the W. E. B. DuBois Clubs, the Progressive Labor Party, Students for a Democratic Society, SWP, CP, and other "peace" groups.

[REDACTED] advised that officers of the PACEWV elected July 10, 1965 were Chairman, JOEL ~~X~~ ~~APPR~~, YSA sympathizer; Vice Chairman, JULES ~~X~~ BENJAMIN of SDS; Treasurer, MARTHA ~~X~~ ROTENBERG of DCA, and Liaison Officer, ROBIN ~~X~~ MAISEL, the leader of the Philadelphia Chapter of the YSA and a member of the Student Peace Union at the University of Pennsylvania. CP MEMBER

[REDACTED] advised on July 29, 1965 that MARTHA ROTENBERG was a member of the CP in Philadelphia.

On July 20, 1966 [REDACTED] advised that individuals prominent in anti-war, civil rights, and community groups had formed the Cleveland Area Council for Peace in Viet Nam (CACPV) as an ad hoc coordinating body to plan and sponsor events of the Third International Days of Protest to be held during August 6 through 9, 1966.

The source said that on Saturday, August 6, 1966, a parade is planned to begin at 12:00 noon at Euclid Avenue and East 21st Street, Cleveland, Ohio, ending in a rally. Scheduled speakers will be STOKELY CARMICHAEL of SNCC; RUTH GAGE COLBY of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom (WILPF); and BRONSON ~~X~~ CLARK of the American Friends Service Committee.

According to the source, the above announcement was made by DANIEL ROSENSHINE, current member of the SWP and Chairman of the Cleveland Committee To End the War in Viet Nam (CCEWV). Source added that ROSENSHINE is being paid by the

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SWP to devote full time to the anti-war movement, and that the CCEWV is dominated and controlled by the SWP and the YSA.

The SWP has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450. *Wise*

Source further advised that among those listed as sponsors of the parade and rally were Dr. SIDNEY PECK, SALLY DAVIS, BEA LAIBMAN, Dr. PAUL DLYNYK, AUDA ROMINE, VIVIAN WILSON, and a representative from the Congress of Racial Equality. *CP members*  
*ALL*  
*CHID*  
*ILL*

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] reported on May 20, 1966 that SALLY DAVIS in the past had been active in Women's International League for Peace and Freedom (WILPF).

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]



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[REDACTED] advised on August 23, 1961 that PAUL OLYNYK addressed a group of college students in Cleveland, Ohio and stated, "...Communism is more morally right than our pseudo-democracy---than capitalism." OLYNYK related that to live or die for country is a fallacy of nationalism. He stated, "I am pro-Marxist and ideal communism"; he stressed the point that Russian Communism is not real Communism, any more than we are a real democracy.

[REDACTED] furnished information on November 9, 1964 reflecting that Dr. PAUL OLYNYK was local chairman of the Cleveland Committee for a Sane Nuclear Policy (SANE).

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] reported in April, 1966 that in the past VIVIAN WILSON has been active in WILPF.

[REDACTED] advised on June 14, 1966 that AUDA ROMINE is a current member of the Cleveland Branch of the SWP.

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[REDACTED] advised on July 24, 1966 that at a meeting of the St. Paul, Minnesota Chapter of the W. E. B. DuBois Club, which was held in St. Paul, Minnesota, it had been announced that a national DCA sponsored march will take place on August 27-28, 1966. It was further announced that DCA and other organizations are going to co-sponsor a "Jobs Not Guns" March on Washington on August 27-28, 1966. Some of the organizations identified that would participate in this march included SNCC and the SDS.

[REDACTED] advised on August 25, 1966, that on August 17, 1966, STOKELY CARMICHAEL, national leader of SNCC, was scheduled to hold a press conference in front of the New England Grass Roots Organization, a local civil rights organization, at 366 Blue Hill Avenue in the Roxbury section of Boston, Massachusetts. The conference was scheduled for 2:00 p.m. CARMICHAEL was delayed due to the strike of airlines employees and the conference was canceled.

The August 27, 1966, edition of the "Bay State Banner," a weekly Negro newspaper published by the Bay State Banner Publishing Company, 146 Warren Street, Boston, Massachusetts, in a column captioned, "Opinion from the Editor's Desk," written by the editor, BRYANT ROLLINS, discussed the appearance in Boston of both STOKELY CARMICHAEL and Minister LOUIS X of the Nation of Islam (NOI).

The article states that Minister LOUIS X, in his appearance at Patrick Campbell Junior High School in Roxbury on August 17, 1966, called for unity among Negroes.

The following afternoon, Thursday, August 18, 1966, CARMICHAEL and Minister LOUIS appeared together at a private reception and cocktail party at Estelle's Restaurant, Roxbury. They both made it clear they wanted to unite with all Negro groups regardless of their philosophy.

On that evening at 8:00 p.m., CARMICHAEL was guest speaker at a rally sponsored by SNCC at Lowell Hall, Harvard. Minister LOUIS X was in the audience and was greeted by CARMICHAEL with the traditional Muslim, "A Salaam Alaikum", and introduced to the audience.

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The two appeared together again on Saturday, August 20, 1966, sharing the stage at a rally on Intervale Street, Roxbury, at 3:15 p.m.

CARMICHAEL summed up the unity he and Minister LOUIS X had been exhibiting for the past few days with these words:

"We're going to turn our ghettos into communities of love, love for each other.

"Our only salvation lies in coming together whether we like each other or not.

"We've got to move and come together to control the politics and economy of our own communities so that the money comes back into our communities and not out to the suburbs."

Both Minister LOUIS and CARMICHAEL were emphatic in their contention that the theme for Negro progress is "self love" to replace the "self hate" that has hampered progress and unity for so long.

Concerning the rally on Intervale Street on Saturday afternoon, August 20, 1966, [REDACTED] previously mentioned, advised on August 25, 1966, that the purpose of the rally was to allow STOKELY CARMICHAEL to speak to persons in the Roxbury-Dorchester area. He said the Negro should run the white merchants out of business because they have been selling the Negro rotten meat for so long and taking the Negro's money out of the neighborhood. He said the audience should have burned them out a long time ago. He supported Minister LOUIS' statement that the white man was trying to kill the Negro off by the war and birth control pills. Both Minister LOUIS and CARMICHAEL said the press should not be allowed into Negro communities since it distorts the truth.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

A characterization of NOI is included in the appendix of this report.

On August 16, 1966, [REDACTED] made available a handout calling for a demonstration and rally on August 17, 1966, from 5:00 p.m. to 7:00 p.m. at Washington Square, New York City, to protest the House Un-American Activities Committee (HUAC) hearings. The sponsors listed on the handout were Americans for Democratic Action; Campus Americans for Democratic Action; Students for a Democratic Society, National Student Christian Federation and SNCC.

On August 17, 1966, Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (SAs, FBI) observed the above described demonstration and rally which was attended by a crowd of about 300 mostly "beatnik" types.

The speakers included: ED KOCH, New York City Councilman and Democratic District leader, Greenwich Village, New York City, who advocated the protection of civil liberties and freedom of speech; JEROME WILSON, candidate for Congress, 17th District, New York City, who pledged non-support of the HCUA if elected; New York City Councilman TED WEISS, 19th District, New York City, candidate for Congress, who pledged non-support of the HCUA if elected; New York State Assemblyman SKYMOUB POSNER, Bronx, New York; New York City Councilman ARTHUR KATZMAN, Queens, New York; FRANK MERRELL (phonetic),

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described as a West Side New York City Democratic leader; PAUL KRASSNER, Editor of "The Realist," who criticized the above mentioned candidate for "using the rally as a political back drop for personal use," and recommended other such demonstrations advocate the impeachment of Vice President HUBERT HUMPHREY; and SUE STARK (phonetic), who claimed she was a witness at the HCUA hearings in Washington, D. C., on August 16, 1966. N.Y.

On October 10, 1966, [REDACTED] advised that THEODORE WEISS was a speaker at an ECLC meeting held in New York City on October 6, 1964.

On February 24, 1964 and March 9, 1964, [REDACTED] advised that PAUL KRASSNER, 318 East 18th Street, New York, New York, was a subscriber to "The Worker." This subscription was to expire on January 10, 1965.

On July 14, 1965, [REDACTED] advised that a Militant Labor Forum (MLF), which was sponsored by the New York Local, Socialist Workers Party (SWP, NYL) in New York, New York, was held on July 9, 1965 at 116 University Place, New York, New York. PAUL KRASSNER, editor of "The Realist" was the speaker.

A characterization of the MLF is included in the appendix of this report.

On August 17, 1966, [REDACTED] advised that the Program Chairman of the instant rally was CLAUDIA DREIFUS, National Chairman, Campus Committee for Democratic Action. N.Y.

On August 18, 1966, an SA, FBI, ascertained by means of a pretext that STEVE MAX was the master of ceremonies at instant rally.

N.Y. [REDACTED] advised on February 4, 1958 that, STEVE MAX was elected Vice Chairman of the YSA on January 29, 1958. He is the son of ALLAN MAX, a former member of the Editorial Staff of the "Daily Worker" according to this source.

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[REDACTED] advised on June 7, 1965, that at a meeting of the SWP, NYL held on June 3, 1965, in New York City, it was announced that STEVE MAX is a former member of the YSA who left the YSA to join the Students for a Democratic Society.

2. INDIVIDUALS WITH CP BACKGROUND  
ASSOCIATED WITH OR REPRESENTING  
SNCC

The "Detroit News," a Detroit daily metropolitan newspaper, in its issue of January 21, 1966, on page 7-D, contained an obituary notice concerning the death of BENJAMIN FRANCIS KOCEL on November 24, 1965. This notice in part, advised that memorial tributes may be sent to the SNCC, Detroit, Michigan.

[REDACTED] advised on June 18, 1963, that BENJAMIN FRANCIS KOCEL was a member of the Michigan District CP.

On November 5, 1963, [REDACTED] advised that BENJAMIN FRANCIS KOCEL was employed in some capacity with the "National Guardian," but he was unable to furnish the exact position or title for KOCEL.

On November 5, 1963, [REDACTED] described KOCEL as a "screwball" who was formerly a member of the Michigan District CP.

During November, 1965, [REDACTED] advised KOCEL was a financial contributor to the American Institute for Marxist Studies during 1964 and 1965.

A characterization of the American Institute for Marxist Studies is contained in the appendix of this report.

An article appeared in the "Atlanta Constitution" on September 28, 1966, reflecting that WILLIAM F. KUNSTLER, a New York attorney, involved in the disruption last month of a Congressional investigation of Communist activities, appeared in Federal District Court in Atlanta on behalf of STOKELY CARMICHAEL. In this connection, it will be noted that a three-judge panel was to hold preliminary hearings on a suit brought by CARMICHAEL seeking to prevent the City of Atlanta and the State of Georgia from prosecution

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on charges of riot, insurrection, and disorderly conduct. It is to be noted that CARMICHAEL had been arrested on September 7, 1966 by the City of Atlanta for his alleged participation in a racial disorder that developed in Atlanta on September 6, 1966.



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3. INVITATION BY GROUP FOR SNCC  
SPEAKERS

[REDACTED] advised on February 1, 1966 that JULIAN BOND arrived at the Los Angeles International Airport on February 1, 1966. (u)

On February 3, 1966, [REDACTED] advised that after JULIAN BOND had appeared on the Louis Lomax Show, he went to the Ambassador Hotel, where a reception was being held in his honor by the Californians for Liberal Representation. (The Californians for Liberal Representation is self described in its literature as "an effective organization for liberal thought and action." BOND spoke at the reception for about five minutes, centering his talk around his not being seated in the Georgia Legislature. (u) cont.

[REDACTED]

A characterization of the Los Angeles Committee for Defense of the Bill of Rights and Protection of Foreign Born appears in the appendix of this report.

On February 28, 1966, [REDACTED] advised that the Third Annual Conference of the Independent Citizens Committee (ICC) was held on Saturday, February 26, 1966 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

According to [REDACTED] BOND talked on the civil rights movement in the southern United States and his talk lasted for approximately one hour. He covered such items as how long he would be in the civil rights movement and claimed that the civil rights bill was passed primarily because of the efforts of SNCC. (u)

A characterization of the ICC appears in the appendix of this report.

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On September 14, 1966 [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] advised a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation he had received information from [REDACTED] indicating [REDACTED] that the Unitarian Fellowship for Social Justice (UFSJ) had invited STOKELY CARMICHAEL of SNCC to speak in Columbus, Ohio, at 8:00 p.m., September 17, 1966, at the Chittenden Hotel.

[REDACTED]

According to [REDACTED] learned tickets for the speech were to be \$.75 for adults and \$.50 for students, and reportedly the net proceeds would be donated to the SNCC. [REDACTED]

OSCAR SMILACK

bH10 [REDACTED] advised in October, 1944, that OSCAR SMILACK was a member of the Communist Political Association (CPA) in 1944.

[REDACTED] advised in March, 1945 that SMILACK was a member of the CPA in 1945. That same source advised in October, 1946, that SMILACK had been a member of the CP since 1938. He attended meetings of the CP and CPA from 1944 to 1949 and contributed large amounts of money to the CP and CPA from 1945 to 1951.

[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED] advised on various dates in 1950 and 1951 that SMILACK attended CP meetings in the Columbus, Ohio, area during the period of 1950 to 1951.

OSCAR SMILACK paid a fine of \$300.00 and costs in Franklin County, Ohio, Common Pleas Court in May, 1954, for contempt for refusal to answer questions of the Ohio Un-American Activities Commission in May, 1953.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] *CONFIDENTIAL*

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

A characterization of WFDY is included in the appendix of this report.

*Has Not DENMARK*

[REDACTED]

WILLIAM HALL was interviewed by another agency of the United States Government on June 20, 1966 at Sofia, Bulgaria, and furnished the following information:

He said that he was attending the Seventh Congress of WFDY as a representative of SNCC. He stated he came directly from the United States and was returning by way of Copenhagen to New York and is a full-time worker for SNCC. HALL stated that he is not a CP member and has been opposed to the United States CP for many years.

Regarding Viet Nam, HALL stated he had talked to Vietnamese representatives but did not know whether they represented the North or South. He said he thought he detected an attitude of reason among these delegates in regard to negotiations.

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On June 14, 1966, a representative of the FBI reviewed the passport file on STANLEY LEROY WISE at the United States Department of State. This file indicates his occupation as organizer and fund raiser for SNCC and that his permanent residence was 360 Nelson Street, S. W., Atlanta, Georgia. WISE was issued Passport Number F-986740 on November 12, 1965 and indicated that he would leave New York on November 29, 1965 via Pan American Airways for a three to six weeks stay abroad to France, England, Germany, and Union of Soviet Socialists Republic for education and lecturing. Russia

[REDACTED] has advised that WISE would travel to the Soviet Union in 1965 - 1966.

On June 14, 1966, a review of the files of the Passport Office, United States Department of State, by a representative of the FBI, reflects that DWIGHT JOHN WILLIAMS made application January 19, 1966 for a passport. He was issued Passport Number G-133150 on January 24, 1966. He indicated he would leave New York on February 1, 1966 for a three weeks stay abroad to France and Russia for the purpose of the visit.

[REDACTED] has advised WILLIAMS, a worker for SNCC, traveled to the Soviet Union in 1966.

Dc  
pc The May 22, 1966, issue of "The Sunday Star," a Washington, D. C. newspaper, contains an article entitled "A Mystery Man Talks About Himself," which is an interview of LOWELL D. PRATT by LARRY A. STILL "Star" staff writer. In this article, PRATT describes himself as an adviser to MARION BARRY, Director of the Washington Office of the SNCC.

The above article states that BARRY considered PRATT to be just another member of his group, but the article describes PRATT as the "brains" of SNCC's bus boycott of the District of Columbia Transit Company and as a key planner of the Free D. C. Movement, controversial campaign to boycott merchants who oppose Home Rule in the District, and solicit funds from those who support the issue.

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The May 29, 1966, issue of "The Washington Post," a Washington, D. C. newspaper, contained an article entitled "Consumer Co-op Flights Takeover Plan." This article reported that LOWELL D. PRATT, representing the Washington-Baltimore Freedom Partnership, attempted to gain control of the Greenbelt, Maryland Consumers Co-op. The article said PRATT first submitted a plan to have himself installed as Assistant Manager of one of the cooperative's twelve supermarkets, which was rejected. He later organized a campaign to take over the cooperative by putting up candidates for five of the nine seats on the Board of Directors. Resident Manager ROBERT E. MORROW of the cooperative was quoted in the article as saying PRATT was accompanied to the cooperative when he presented his program by RALPH FEATHERSTONE, a worker in the local office of SNCC.

[REDACTED] advised in June, 1966, that RALPH FEATHERSTONE, one of the individuals recently elected to the Central Committee of SNCC, is to go to Japan sometime this summer, and that the purpose of the trip was unknown.

On August 23, 1966 [REDACTED] advised that LOWELL D. PRATT and RALPH FEATHERSTONE had gone to Tokyo, Japan, to look into some kind of business deal. This source could furnish no further details regarding the deal or their travel.

An article appeared in the "Atlanta Constitution" of August 17, 1966, bearing London date-line, reflecting that SNCC will help prepare evidence for the "War Crimes," which aged British Philosopher Lord BERTRAND RUSSELL plans to hold in Paris, the Bertrand Russell Peace Foundation announced. The spokesman for the Communist-line Foundation said members of SNCC under the leadership of National Chairman STOKELY CARMICHAEL will go to North Viet Nam as part of the international investigating committee gathering evidence with which to "indict" President LYNDON B. JOHNSON "and other war criminals responsible for American atrocities in Viet Nam."

The "National Guardian" (NG) issue of August 27, 1966, page 3, contained an article which stated that SNCC had been reported incorrectly in that STOKELY CARMICHAEL, SNCC Chairman, planned to go to North Viet Nam and had agreed to participate in the "International Tribunal on United States War Crimes in Vietnam."

The article reads as follows:

"The Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee said that it has been incorrectly reported that SNCC chairman Stokely Carmichael (1) plans to go to Vietnam; (2) has agreed to participate in the International Tribunal on U. S. War Crimes in Vietnam, to be held in France in November. SNCC said Carmichael had no plans at this time to go to North Vietnam. It has been asked to send a representative to the Russell tribunal and is considering doing so, but the representative will not be Carmichael."

It was determined during a pretext made by a Special Agent of the FBI on September 28, 1966, to ELIZABETH SUTHERLAND, Administrator of the New York Office of SNCC, that CARMICHAEL had been misquoted in the press concerning his plans to travel to North Vietnam and also attend the War Crimes Tribunal in Paris, France. She said a retraction of these facts had been printed in some newspapers at the request of SNCC.

SUTHERLAND stated SNCC does not plan to send any representative to North Viet Nam. She said a representative from SNCC might go to the "War Crimes Tribunal" in Paris.

She advised that the original date set forth the "Tribunal" was November, 1966, but it is now scheduled for February, 1967. It is such a long way off, SNCC has not formulated any plans, and does not know at this time who might be selected to represent SNCC at the "Tribunal."

SUTHERLAND stated that CARMICHAEL would definitely not be the SNCC representative to the "Tribunal" as it is expected to last about three months, and CARMICHAEL is too busy and would be unable to leave his work here with SNCC.

5. STATEMENT BY SNCC REGARDING THE  
AMERICAN POSITION IN VIET NAM

u/s On March 28, 1966 [REDACTED] furnished a letter of the ECLC dated March 17, 1966, which was signed by CLARK FOREMAN. This letter states that it is hoped the enclosed issue of "Rights" dealing with the various "issues raised by the draft will promote discussion." Enclosed with the letter was the January, February, March, 1966 issue of "Rights," a publication of the ECLC. Appearing on page 16 of "Rights" is the following statement:

**"STUDENT NON-VIOLENT COORDINATING  
COMMITTEE POSITION**

"We are in sympathy with and support the men in this country who are unwilling to respond to the military draft which would compel them to contribute their lives to U. S. aggression in the name of the 'freedom' we find so false in this country. We recoil with horror at the inconsistency of this supposedly free society where responsibility to freedom is equated with responsibility to lend oneself to military aggression. We take note of the fact that 16 per cent of the draftees from this country are Negro, called on to stifle the liberation of Vietnam, to preserve a 'democracy' which does not exist for them at home.

"We ask: Where is the draft for the freedom fight in the United States?

"We therefore encourage those Americans who prefer to use their energy in building democratic forms within the country. We believe that work in the civil rights movement and other human relations organizations is a valid alternative to the draft. We urge all Americans to seek this alternative, knowing full well that it may cost them their lives, as painfully as in Vietnam."



On July 1, 1966, [REDACTED] furnished a copy of a statement issued by SNCC on the Viet Nam War. Pertinent portions of this statement are set forth below:

"The Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee has a right and a responsibility to dissent from the United States foreign policy on any issue when it sees fit. The Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee now states its opposition to United States' involvement in Vietnam on these grounds.

"We believe the United States government has been deceptive in its claims of concern for the freedom of the Vietnamese people, just as the government has been deceptive in claiming concern for the freedom of colored people in such other countries as the Dominican Republic, the Congo, South Africa, Rhodesia, and in the United States itself.

"We, the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, have been involved in the black people's struggle for liberation and self-determination in this country for the past five years. Our work, particularly in the South, has taught us that the United States government has never guaranteed the freedom of oppressed citizens, and is not yet truly determined to end the rule of terror and oppression within its own borders.

"We know that for the most part, elections in this country, in the North as well as the South, are not free. We have seen that the 1965 Voting Rights Act and the 1964 Civil Rights Act have not yet been implemented with full federal power and sincerity.

"We question, then, the ability and even the desire of the United States government to guarantee free elections abroad. We maintain that our country's cry of 'preserve freedom in the world' is a hypocritical mask behind which it squashes liberation movements which are not bound, and refuse to be bound, by the expediences of United States cold war policies.

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"We are in sympathy with, and support, the men in this country who are unwilling to respond to a military draft which would compel them to contribute their lives to United States aggression in Vietnam in the name of the 'freedom' we find so false in this country."

On August 9, 1966, [REDACTED] advised that on Saturday, August 6, 1966, the Committee to End the War in Viet Nam held a rally at the Manger Hotel in Cleveland, Ohio. Among the speakers was STOKELY CARMICHAEL, who spoke briefly on the decay of Western civilization and said that the United States must be brought to its knees, and that he, CARMICHAEL, opposes the draft, particularly that of black man. CARMICHAEL said that any black man who fights in this country is a black missionary. CARMICHAEL questions the right of the United States and England to determine the right of any African Asian country for their independence self-government. He believes every country has the right of self-determination. CARMICHAEL roundly criticized reactionary and left-wing groups for appealing to the wrong groups of people. They ought to encourage white youths not to enter the draft. Reactionary groups do not set policy but depend on the reaction of the President. Finally, he added in disgust August 6, a day of regret (day 1/40 million Japanese were killed) is the President's day of jubilation, referring to his daughter's wedding.

APPENDIX

EMERGENCY CIVIL LIBERTIES COMMITTEE

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications", revised and published as of December 1, 1961, by the Committee on Un-American Activities, U. S. House of Representatives, documents the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee as follows:

"To defend the cases of Communist lawbreakers, fronts have been devised making special appeals in behalf of civil liberties and reaching out far beyond the confines of the Communist Party itself. Among these organizations are the \*\*\*Emergency Civil Liberties Committee. When the Communist Party itself is under fire, these fronts offer a bulwark of protection."

(Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, p. 91)

A source advised December 21, 1957, and January 6, 1958, that LEONARD BOUDIN, constitutional lawyer and legal counsel for Emergency Civil Liberties Committee, made a speech December 20, 1957, accepting the Philadelphia Associates as a group to work with the national organization. This occurred at a Bill of Rights Day celebration sponsored by the Philadelphia Associates, Emergency Civil Liberties Committee, at the Adelphia Hotel, Philadelphia.

A second source advised on May 23, 1962, that the Philadelphia Associates have not been active in the past two years, have no current active membership, and do not maintain a headquarters in Philadelphia.

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1 SOUTHERN CONFERENCE EDUCATIONAL FUND, INC.

"The Southern Patriot," a monthly publication, shows that it is published by the Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc. (SCEF).

"The Southern Patriot" was cited as an "organ" of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare (SCHW) by the Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 592, June 12, 1947.

The SCHW was cited as a communist front by the Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 592, June 12, 1947.

An amendment to the charter of the SCHW dated April 26, 1946, changed the name of that organization to the SCEF, and listed its purpose as being to improve the educational and cultural standards of the Southern people in accordance with the highest American democratic institutions, traditions, and ideals.

The SCEF is self-described as having deep roots in the South where it began as the educational wing of the SCHW, organized in 1938 to work for economic and political reform. When the SCHW disbanded in the late 1940's, SCEF continued as an independent organization, rallying support for integration and democracy and helping to stimulate and nurture new movements of the early 1960's. The SCEF maintained headquarters in Louisiana for twenty years, but in 1966 moved its headquarters to Louisville, Kentucky.

A source advised on March 2, 1961, that CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, a Communist Party Functionary, stated at a meeting of the Communist Party in Baltimore, Maryland, on February 25, 1961, that the Communist Party is not connected with any progressive movement but indirectly they do have some influence in the SCEF.

A second source, who is familiar with some phases of Communist Party activity in the New Orleans area, advised on June 8, 1966, that during the time that the SCHW was in existence members of the Communist Party were members and worked actively in the SCHW; however, since the formation of the SCEF, Communist Party members have not been encouraged to work in the SCEF. The source stated that the SCEF is a progressive, liberal organization, which he considers a Communist Party front organization because it has gone along with the Communist Party on certain issues, particularly on the racial issue.

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CARL BRADEN and ANNE BRADEN, Director and Associate Director respectively of the SCEF, were identified by ALBERTA AHEARN, 2311 Payne, Louisville, Kentucky, a self-admitted former member of the Communist Party on December 13, 1954, in her testimony in Jefferson County, Kentucky, Court in the prosecution of CARL BRADEN under a state sedition statute as members of the Communist Party in Louisville, Kentucky, from January, 1951, to December, 1954.

A third source advised on May 28, 1965, that GEORGE MEYERS, a Communist Party functionary, expressed great admiration for CARL and ANNE BRADEN and the SCEF, with which they are affiliated, and expressed the view that the SCEF is the best organization in the South as far as doing effective work is concerned and that they have a better idea of what they are doing, where they are heading, and influence other organizations for the better.

The second source also advised on June 8, 1966, that many people who are officials and supporters of the SCEF, while liberal in their views, are by no means Communists.

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NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO ABOLISH  
THE HOUSE UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," issued December 1, 1961, by the Committee on Un-American Activities, U. S. House of Representatives, page 115, contains the following citation regarding the National Committee to Abolish the Un-American Activities Committee (NCAUAC):

"Cited as a 'new organization' set up in the Summer of 1960 to lead and direct the Communist Party's 'Operation Abolition' campaign. Seven of the national leaders of this group have been identified as communists. (Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1278 on the Truth About the Film 'Operation Abolition,' Part 1, October 3, 1961, p. 5)"

A source has advised that the NCAUAC changed its name on March 3, 1962, to include the word "House" in its name, thereby becoming known as the National Committee to Abolish the House Un-American Activities Committee (NCAHUAC). A national meeting of this organization was held in Chicago, Illinois, on April 27, and 28, 1963.

A second source advised on May 9, 1966, that as of that date the NCAHUAC continued to function with headquarters at 555 North Western Avenue, Los Angeles, California.

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1

FREEDOMWAYS ASSOCIATES, INC.

The records of the New York State Secretary of State, Albany, New York, show that the Certificate of Incorporation of Freedomways Associates, Inc., was filed on March 2, 1961.

On May 24, 1961, a source advised that a report was given on "Freedomways" at a meeting of the National Board, Communist Party, U.S.A. (CPUSA), held on May 24, 1961. It was stated that the central purpose of "Freedomways" is to develop a theory and positive criticism of currents in the Negro movement, as well as to raise the level of understanding and discussion taking place in Negro life today and to project a socialist and pro-Soviet orientation.

[REDACTED]

The Second Quarter, 1966, issue of "Freedomways," self-described as "A Quarterly Review of the Negro Freedom Movement" published by Freedomways Associates, Incorporated, 799 Broadway, New York City, lists the following as its editorial staff:

John Henrik Clarke, Associate Editor  
Esther Jackson, Managing Editor  
J. H. O'Dell, Associate Managing Editor  
John L. Devine, Art Editor

A third source made available information on July 1, 1964, indicating that John Henrik Clarke attended the first and founding meeting of the American Institute for Marxist Studies (AIMS) which was held on December 19, 1963, and continued on January 10, 1964.

This source also made available information on August 14, 1964, indicating that Clarke is an "Associate" of AIMS.

On March 16, 1966, a fourth source advised that James Jackson, accompanied by his wife, Esther Jackson, was scheduled to depart on March 25, 1966, from the United States en route to Moscow to attend the 23rd Congress of the CP of the Soviet Union. This source described James Jackson as a member of the National Committee, CPUSA.

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FREEDOMWAYS ASSOCIATES, INC.

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This source advised in July, 1962, that as of that period, O'Dell was considered by the CPUSA, as being a member of its National Committee.

On January 30, 1961, [REDACTED] Pennsylvania, advised [REDACTED] Jack Devine, mentioned on [REDACTED] that he was still in the CP and that the CP is his whole life.

On July 24, 1963, a fifth source described John Devine as a CP member.



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THE NATIONAL GUARDIAN

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications" dated January 2, 1957, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., contains the following information concerning the "National Guardian":

- "1. Established by the American Labor Party in 1947 as a 'progressive' weekly. \*\*\* Although it denies having any affiliation with the Communist Party, it has manifested itself from the beginning as a virtual official propaganda arm of Soviet Russia."

(Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, "Trial by Treason: The National Committee to secure Justice for the ROSENBERGS and MORTON SOBELL," August 25, 1956, p. 12).

1

REVOLUTIONARY ACTION MOVEMENT

On November 3, 1964, a source made available a document entitled "The Revolutionary Action Movement Manifesto," the document having been obtained by the source from an individual known to be a member of the Revolutionary Action Movement (RAM).

This document stated, in part, that RAM was officially organized in the Winter of 1963 by Afro-Americans who support the revolutionary objectives of Robert F. Williams, now residing in Cuba, and his concept of organized violence to achieve the liberation of the Afro-American people in the United States. This Manifesto indicated that RAM had oriented its program to one of education and political revolution and the organization of a "black" political party with revolutionary objectives, having recognized the need for a "black revolution" that could and would seize power. RAM philosophy is described in this document as one of revolutionary nationalism, that is, one involving the struggles of the non-white races of the world against exploitation and enslavement by the white capitalist and imperialist nations.

Regarding Williams, above, it should be noted that on August 28, 1961, a Federal warrant was issued at Charlotte, North Carolina, charging him with Unlawful Flight to Avoid Prosecution for the Crime of Kidnapping. Subsequent to the issuance of this warrant, Williams fled the United States to Cuba, where he now publishes a monthly newsletter entitled "The Crusader," from Havana.

This source, in September, 1964, advised that RAM is dedicated to the overthrow of the capitalist system in the United States, by violence if necessary, and to its replacement by a socialistic system oriented toward the Chinese Communist interpretation of Marxism-Leninism. RAM is entirely non-white in membership, clandestine in nature, and owes its primary allegiance to the "Bandung World," that is, the non-white races of the world, rather than to any national entity, as such.

On November 16, 1964, a second source advised that he learned recently from a RAM member that the organization was begun in Detroit, Michigan, largely under the impetus of

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REVOLUTIONARY ACTION MOVEMENT

2

Don Freeman, described as the "Father" of RAM and referred to as RAM's "Black Stalin." Freeman served as RAM chairman with Maxwell Stamford, now of New York City, formerly of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, serving as RAM Field Chairman.

On March 18, 1966, a third source advised that Hamif Abdul Wahab of Cleveland, Ohio, occupies a position in the RAM only one or two places removed from the top RAM leadership.

On May 16, 1966, a fourth source advised that the RAM still remains active; however, there is no formal headquarters, as such, for RAM. This source further advised that so far as is known, Freeman, Stamford, and Wahab still occupy positions of leadership in RAM.

1

STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY (SDS)

A source advised on February 22, 1964, that at a meeting of the Portland (Oregon) Communist Party Youth Club held on February 20, 1964, a report was given by JAMES R. BERLAND of the Reed College Communist Party Youth Club concerning a meeting of the National Party Youth Commission (Communist Party) previously held in New York City. BERLAND reported that one of the four main points taken up in the New York City meeting concerned the SDS and its problems. BERLAND indicated that SDS was weak nationally but some local chapters were strong. It was noted that the SDS has an incorrect political orientation, being too far left on some issues and not far enough on others, and that the SDS does not follow the Marxist theory for the most part. One speaker said that the Party could work through SDS to achieve the aims of the Communist Party.

As a result of this meeting of the National Party Youth Commission, it was decided to work through SDS where there are strong local SDS chapters.

W. E. B. DU BOIS CLUBS OF AMERICA

A source has advised that on October 26-27, 1963, a conference of members of the Communist Party (CP), including national functionaries, met in Chicago, Illinois, for the purpose of setting in motion forces for the establishment of a new national Marxist-oriented youth organization which would hunt for the most peaceful transition to socialism. The delegates were told that it would be reasonable to assume that the young socialists attracted into this new organization would eventually pass into the CP itself.

A second source has advised that the founding convention for the new youth organization was held from June 19-21, 1964, at 150 Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco, California, at which time the name W. E. B. DuBois Clubs of America (DCA) was adopted. Approximately 500 delegates from throughout the United States attended this convention. The aims of the organization, as set forth in the preamble to its constitution, are: "It is our belief that this nation can best solve its problems in an atmosphere of peaceful coexistence, complete disarmament and true freedom for all peoples of the world, and that these solutions will be reached mainly through the united efforts of all democratic elements in our country, composed essentially of the working people allied in the unity of Negroes and other minorities with whites. We further fully recognize that the greatest threat to American democracy comes from the racist and right wing forces in coalition with the most reactionary sections of the economic power structure, using the tool of anticommunism to divide and destroy the unified struggle of the working people."

Over the Labor Day weekend, 1965, the DCA held a conference in Chicago, Illinois, and a new slate of officers was elected to the National Executive Committee (NEC) of the DCA. Since Labor Day, 1965, identities of those serving on the NEC have varied; however, according to a third source as of May, 1966, thirteen of the fifteen members of the NEC were members of the CP in the San Francisco Bay area.

As of July, 1966, the headquarters of the DCA was located at 180 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Illinois.

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YOUNG SOCIALIST ALLIANCE

The May, 1960, issue of the "Young Socialist," (YS), page 1, column 3, disclosed that during April 15-17, 1960, a national organization entitled "The Young Socialist Alliance" (YSA) was established at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. The issue stated that this organization was formed by the nationwide supporter clubs of the publication YS.

The above issue, page 6, set forth the founding declaration of YSA. This declaration stated that the YSA recognizes the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) as the only existing political leadership on class struggle principles, and that the supporters of the YS have come into basic political solidarity with the SWP on the principles of revolutionary socialism.

A source advised on May 23, 1966, that the original YSA was an organization formed during October, 1957, in New York City, by youth of various left socialist tendencies, particularly members and followers of the SWP. The leaders of this group were the guiding forces in the establishment of the national organization.

The source further advised on May 23, 1966, that the YSA is dominated and controlled on a national basis by the SWP through having SWP members comprise exclusively the National Executive Committee (NEC). The YSA, in reality, is the youth and training section for the SWP and the main source of new SWP members.

The headquarters of the YSA are located in Room 535, 41 Union Square West, New York City.

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

PROGRESSIVE LABOR PARTY

A source advised on April 20, 1965, that the Progressive Labor Party (PLP) formerly known as the Progressive Labor Movement (PLM), held its first national convention April 15-18, 1965, at New York City, to organize the PLM into the PLP. The PLP will have as its ultimate objective the establishment of a militant working class movement based on Marxism-Leninism.

The "New York Times," April 20, 1965, page 27, reported that a new part of "revolutionary socialism" was formally founded on April 18, 1965, under the name of the PLP. The PLP was described as an outgrowth of the PLM. Its officers were identified as Milton Rosen of New York, President, and William Epton of New York and Mort Scheer of San Francisco, Vice Presidents. A 20-member National Committee was elected to direct the Party until the next convention.

According to the article, "The Progressive Labor Movement was founded in 1962 by Mr. Rosen and Mr. Scheer after they were expelled from the Communist Party of the United States for assertedly following the Chinese Communist line."

The PLP published "Progressive Labor," a bimonthly magazine; "Challenge," a biweekly New York City newspaper; and "Spark," a west coast newspaper.

The June 1, 1965, issue of "Challenge," page 6, states, that, "this paper is dedicated to fight for a new way of life where the working men and women own and control their homes, factories, the police, courts, and the entire government on every level."

The source advised that the PLP utilizes the address of General Post Office Box 808, Brooklyn, New York, but also utilizes an office in Room 622, 132 Nassau Street, New York City, where the PLP publications are prepared.

NATION OF ISLAM

In January, 1957, a source advised that Elijah Muhammad has described his organization on a nationwide basis as the "Nation of Islam" and "Muhammad's Temples of Islam."

On April 29, 1966, a second source advised that, Elijah Muhammad is the national leader of the Nation of Islam (NOI); Muhammad's Temple of Islam No. 2, 5335 South Greenwood Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, is the national headquarters of the NOI; and in mid-1960 Muhammad and other NOI officials, when referring to Muhammad's organization on a nationwide basis, commenced using either "Mosque" or "Temple" when mentioning one of "Muhammad's Temples of Islam."

The NOI is an all-Negro organization which was originally organized in 1930 in Detroit, Michigan. Muhammad claims to have been selected by Allah, the Supreme Being, to lead the so-called Negro race out of slavery in the wilderness of North America by establishing an independent black nation in the United States. Members following Muhammad's teachings and his interpretation of the "Koran" believe there is no such thing as a Negro; that the so-called Negroes are slaves of the white race, referred to as "white devils," in the United States; and that the white race, because of its exploitation of the so-called Negroes, must and will be destroyed in the approaching "War of Armageddon."

In the past, officials and members of the NOI, including Muhammad, have refused to register under the provisions of the Selective Service Acts and have declared that members owe no allegiance to the United States.

On May 5, 1958, the first source advised that Muhammad had, upon advice of legal counsel, tempered his personal statements and instructions to his ministers concerning the principles of his organization in order to avoid possible prosecution by the United States Government; however, he did not indicate any fundamental changes in the teachings of his organization.

On May 2, 1966, a third source advised that Muhammad had, early in July, 1958, decided to de-emphasize the religious aspects of the teachings of Islam and to stress the economic benefits to be derived by those Negroes who joined the NOI. This policy change, according to Muhammad, would help him acquire additional followers and create more interest in his programs.



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**MILITANT LABOR FORUM**  
**NEW YORK, NEW YORK**

A source advised on May 20, 1966, that public forums are regularly sponsored by the Socialist Workers Party (SWP New York Local, usually on Friday evenings, and are held at SWP headquarters, 873 Broadway, New York, New York. These are called Militant Labor Forums.

1

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FOR MARXIST STUDIES

A source advised on April 9, 1963, that on April 7, 1963, at a meeting of the New England District Committee of the Communist Party, USA (CP, USA), held in Boston, Massachusetts, Herbert Aptheker stated he was developing an organization called American Institute for Marxist Studies (AIMS), which would publish literature on History, Science, Physics, and Archeology, and other subjects which would be put out quarterly with various supplements.

A second source advised in December, 1959, that Herbert Aptheker was elected to the National Committee, CP, USA, at the 17th National Convention of the CP, USA, held in December, 1959.

A third source advised on June 7, 1963, that on June 3, 1963, Herbert Aptheker spoke at the CP, USA, New York District Board meeting concerning AIMS. Aptheker stated that AIMS would unite and strengthen the CP although the CP would not be connected with it. He stated AIMS was being formed to operate within the scope of McCarran and Smith Acts and would legally bring Marxist material and opinions to the attention of American scholars and the general public.

A fourth source advised on May 6, 1966, that, as of that date, AIMS was located on the fifth floor at 20 East 30th Street, New York City, New York.

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**LOS ANGELES COMMITTEE FOR DEFENSE OF THE BILL OF RIGHTS AND PROTECTION OF FOREIGN BORN, formerly known as Los Angeles Committee for Protection of Foreign Born**

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations", revised, December 1, 1961, pp. 103-104 describes this committee as follows:

"A 'branch' of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born found to be under the 'actual management, direction and supervision' of Communist Party members. The Los Angeles Committee was reorganized in October, 1950 and reported that it 'shall be affiliated to the national organization known as the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born\*\*\*' The American Committee and the 'various area or local committees \*\*\* constitute \*\*\* one organization within the meaning of the \*\*\* statute (Internal Security Act)' under which the Subversive Activities Control Board found to be a 'Communist-front organization' and ordered it to register as such with the Attorney General".

(Subversive Activities Control Board, Docket No. 109-53, Report and Order with respect to the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, June 27, 1960, pp. 41, 8, 12 and 51.)

"Cited as a 'regional' organization of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born and one of its 'most complex affiliates.' 'The Committee on Un-American Activities found that in early publications the local affiliates frankly identified themselves as chapters of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born' their representation of themselves as independent groups came only after enactment of the Internal Security Act which would have required them as affiliates, to register as Communist-front organizations.'

LOS ANGELES COMMITTEE FOR DEFENSE OF THE BILL  
OF RIGHTS AND PROTECTION OF FOREIGN BORN, formerly  
known as Los Angeles Committee for Protection  
of Foreign Born

"Control of the local organizations \* \* \* was made possible primarily by virtue of the fact that the leaders of the local group were Communist Party members and therefore subject to the discipline of the Party \* \* \* The local affiliates \* \* \* were actually little more than administrative staffs, whose purpose it was to implement the program of the Communist Party in their respective areas.

"The Lamp of January, 1950, reported that the Los Angeles Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born had been established on November 29, 1949. Publicly identified Communist ROSE CHERNIN served as 'the operation head' since the time of its organization.

(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1182 on Communist Political Subversion, August 16, 1957, pp. 86, 87, 55, 33, 54, 58, and 59; also cited in Annual Report for 1956, House Report #53, February 11, 1957, p. 5.)"

A source advised on December 2, 1965 that in June, 1965, the Los Angeles Committee for Protection of Foreign Born had elected to expand its defense activity to include individuals who were not foreign born and that on September 15, 1965 the organization became officially known as the Los Angeles Committee for Defense of the Bill of Rights and Protection of Foreign Born. Source further advised that the Los Angeles Committee for Defense of the Bill of Rights and Protection of Foreign Born, still referred to as Los Angeles Committee for Protection of Foreign Born by many individuals, is currently active in the Los Angeles area.

1

INDEPENDENT CITIZENS COMMITTEE (ICC)

A source advised the Independent Citizens Committee (ICC) was initiated and formed by the Communist Party, Eastern Pennsylvania and Delaware (CPEPD), in October, 1962 to build a left-center organization which would be able to initiate political activity. As of May 4, 1964, the policies of ICC were dominated by the CPEPD through Communist Party members who were officers and members of the ICC.

On May 21, 1965 this same source advised the ICC continues to operate under the domination of the CPEPD.

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WORLD FEDERATION OF DEMOCRATIC YOUTH

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications revised and published as of December 1, 1961, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., contains the following concerning World Federation of Democratic Youth:

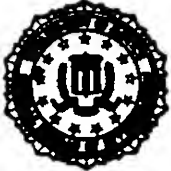
- "1. 'The YAD (American Youth for Democracy) is affiliated with the World Federation of Democratic Youth, which was founded in London in November 1945 by delegates from over 50 nations. \* \* \* From the outset the World Federation of Democratic Youth demonstrated that it was far more interested in serving as a pressure group in behalf of Soviet foreign policy than it was in the specific problems of international youth. \* \* \* So strong was the Communist domination at the London conference that it aroused the deepest concern of the English bishops.' Also cited as one of the 'long established Soviet-controlled international organizations' which 'speak identical lines of propaganda and stand together on all phases of Soviet foreign policy' and which has 'affiliated organizations in the United States, which consequently have also been turned into instruments in the "peace" campaign.'

"(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 271 on the American Youth for Democracy April 17, 1947, pp. 12 and 13; and House Report 378 on the Communist 'Peace' Offensive, April 25, 1951, originally released April 1, 1951, p. 77.)

- "2. Cited as being among 'international Communist fronts \* \* \* functioning at the present time.'

"(Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, p. 93, also p. 59.)"

~~SECRET~~



In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

FD-323

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Atlanta, Georgia  
October 26, 1966

Title

COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF THE  
STUDENT NON-VIOLENT COORDINATING  
COMMITTEE (SNCC)

Character

INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference

Report of SA [REDACTED]  
at Atlanta, Georgia dated and  
captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities  
are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable  
information in the past.

[REDACTED] who has furnished insufficient information  
to judge reliability

[REDACTED] who has furnished insufficient information  
so as to verify accuracy.

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# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE <b>ATLANTA</b>	OFFICE OF ORIGIN <b>ATLANTA</b>	DATE <b>6/12/67</b>	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD <b>5/1/67 - 5/25/67</b>
TITLE OF CASE  <b>COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF THE STUDENT NON-VIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE (SNVCC)</b>		REPORT MADE BY <b>SA [REDACTED]</b>	TYPED BY <b>:sbw</b>
		CHARACTER OF CASE  <b>INTERNAL SECURITY - C</b>	

REFERENCES: Report of SA [REDACTED] 10/26/66, at Atlanta.  
 Report of SA [REDACTED] 4/7/67, at Los Angeles.  
 Report of SA [REDACTED] 5/19/67, at Newark.

-P\*-

## LEADS

### FOR INFORMATION OF ALL CONTINENTAL OFFICES

One copy of report is furnished all continental offices in view of possible attraction of students and individuals with CP affiliations from every area of the United States.

All offices should remain alert and report any information indicating CP members are engaging in activities of SNVCC.

Legitimate activities of SNVCC relating to civil rights movement should not be reported under the caption of this case.

Case has been pending over one year ☐ Yes ☐ No; Pending prosecution over six months ☐ Yes ☐ No

APPROVED <i>[Signature]</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE
COPIES MADE: (9. Bureau 100-439190) (Reg) 100-439190 (100-8488) See Cover Page for additional copies	

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4-11	1281	REC-35	EX-102
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Dissemination Record of Attached Report				
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Date Fwd.	Date Fwd.	Date Fwd.	Date Fwd.	Date Fwd.
1/25/67	1/25/67	1/25/67	1/25/67	1/25/67
1/25/67	1/25/67	1/25/67	1/25/67	1/25/67

Notations  
*[Handwritten notes and stamps]*



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Copies Continued:

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1-Albany (100-19134) (RM)  
1-Albuquerque (100-2820) (RM)  
1-Baltimore (RM)  
1-Birmingham (157-2425) (RM)  
1-Boston (100-35267) (RM)  
1-Buffalo (157-213) (RM)  
1-Butte (100-8499) (RM)  
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1-Kansas City (100-11992) (RM)  
1-Knoxville (157-102) (RM)  
1-Las Vegas (100-274) (RM)  
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1-Los Angeles (100-63822) (RM)  
1-Louisville (157-35) (RM)  
1-Memphis (157-109) (RM)  
1-Miami (100-15068) (RM)  
1-Milwaukee (100-14267) (RM)  
1-Minneapolis (100-13256) (RM)  
1-Mobile (100-1693) (RM)  
1-Newark (100-47817) (RM)  
1-New Haven (157-527) (RM)  
1-New Orleans (100-16890) (RM)  
1-New York (100-147963) (RM)  
1-Norfolk (100-6026) (RM)  
1-Oklahoma City (100-7184) (RM)  
1-Omaha (RM)  
1-Philadelphia (100-46820) (RM)

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Copies Continued:

1-Phoenix (100-5849)(RM)  
1-Pittsburgh (100-15134)(RM)  
1-Portland (157-240)(RM)  
1-Richmond (100-10492)(RM)  
1-St. Louis (100-19355)(RM)  
1-Salt Lake City (100-9893)(RM)  
1-San Antonio (157-269)(RM)  
1-San Diego (100-13782)(RM)  
1-San Francisco (100-50885)(RM)  
1-San Juan (RM)  
1-Savannah (157-222)(RM)  
1-Seattle (100-26956)(RM)  
1-Springfield (105-1752)(RM)  
1-Tampa (100-729)(RM)  
1-Washington Field (100-41626)(RM)

ATLANTA

AT ATLANTA, GEORGIA

Will follow and report any Communist infiltration of SNCC.

INFORMANTS

<u>Identity of Source</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>File Location</u>
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	Instant Report
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	"
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	157-1866-4
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	100-10202-330
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	100-6488-2473
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]

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<u>Identity of Source</u>	<u>Date Received</u>	<u>File Location</u>
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	100-6488-2473 p. 12
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	100-6488-2575
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	100-6488-2728
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	100-6488-2742
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	100-6488-2742
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	100-6488-3129
[REDACTED]		Used to characterize JIMMY GARRETT
[REDACTED]		Used to characterize FRANCES HARTSTEIN
[REDACTED]		Used to characterize FRANCES HARTSTEIN
[REDACTED]		Used to characterize EMMA GELDERS STERNE
[REDACTED]	11/21/66	100-6488-2556

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AT 100-6488

<u>Identity of Source</u>	<u>Date Received</u>	<u>File Location</u>
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	100-6488-2564
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	100-6488-2853
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	100-6488-2853
[REDACTED]	Used to characterize HARRY BELAFONTE Used to characterize OSSIE DAVIS	
[REDACTED]	Used to characterize BEN DAVIS	
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	100-6488-2473 p. 4
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	NY 105-25286-4
[REDACTED]		NY 105-85286-1 NY 105-85286-4
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	100-6488-2559
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	100-6488-2503

ADMINISTRATIVE

[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
Agents observing SIDNEY POITIER on 9/12/55 were [REDACTED]  
and [REDACTED] and on 9/14/55 were [REDACTED]  
and [REDACTED]

The agents interviewing [REDACTED] on 12/29/54  
were [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]

-E-  
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The interview of [REDACTED] on 10/25/66 was conducted by SAs [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] in an effort to establish basis for item appearing in Atlanta Constitution by RALPH MC GILL alleging "Castro Money" was being used to support SNCC in the U. S. (u)

-F\*-  
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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~SECRET~~

Copy to: 1-G-2, Third Army, Fort McPherson, Georgia (RM)  
1-NIS, Charleston, South Carolina (RM)  
1-OSI, Robins Air Force Base, Georgia (RM)

Report of: SA [REDACTED] Office: Atlanta, Georgia  
Date: June 12, 1967

Field Office File #: 100-6488 Bureau File #: 100-439190

Title: COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF THE STUDENT  
NON-VIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE (SNCC)

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis:

[REDACTED]

~~SECRET~~  
~~Group 1~~

Excluded from Automatic  
Downgrading and Declassification

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DETAILS:

I. BASIS

This investigation is directed solely toward establishing the extent of the Communist Party infiltration of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) or whether SNCC is a specific target for infiltration.

The investigation is not intended to indicate any interests in the legitimate activities of SNCC.



## II. ADDRESS OF THE ORGANIZATION

Information received from [REDACTED] on May 31, 1967, reflects that the National Headquarters of SNCC are located at 360-362 Nelson Street, Southwest, Atlanta, Georgia.

According to the current Atlanta telephone directory, SNCC subscribes to telephone number 688-0331.

## III. CHARACTER AND MEMBERSHIP OF SNCC

On May 12, 1967, [REDACTED] Atlanta, Georgia, advised that on that date the SNCC had called a press conference at Paschals' Brothers Restaurant on Hunter Street in Atlanta for the purpose of announcing the results of the Central Committee election of SNCC officers for 1967. During this announcement, SNCC issued a leaflet to all in attendance announcing their policy for the coming year. This announcement is as follows:

"In our staff meeting held during the past week, the organization voted that the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee is a Human Rights Organization, interested not only in Human Rights in the United States, but throughout the world; that, in the field of International Relations, we assert that we encourage and support the liberation struggles of all people against racism, exploitation, and oppression. We see our struggle here in America as an integral part of the world-wide movement of all oppressed people, such as in Viet Nam, Angola, Mozambique, South Africa, Zimbabwe, and Latin America. Furthermore, we support the efforts of our brothers in Puerto Rico who are presently engaged in a fight for independence and liberation there.

"We shall seek to build a strong nation-wide Black Anti-Draft program and movement to include high school students, along with college students, and other black men of draft age. We see no reason for black men, who are daily murdered physically, and mentally in this country to go and kill yellow people abroad, who have done nothing to us, and are, in fact, victims of the same oppression that our brothers in Viet Nam suffer.

"Our major thrust will be in the building of national freedom organizations which will deal with all aspects of the problems facing black people in America. The political objective will manifest itself in the creation of a viable, independent political force. The economic objective will be (1) to expel the exploiters

who presently control our community, (2) to gain economic control of our communities, and (3) to create an economic system which will be responsible to and benefit the black community, rather than a few individuals. Our cultural objective will be (1) to destroy the myths and lies propagated by white America concerning our history in Africa and in this country, and (2) to develop an awareness and appreciation of the beauty of our thick lips, broad noses, kinky hair and soul. In obtaining these objectives, we will work with all other black groups who are fighting for the same goals."

On October 25, 1966, [REDACTED] was interviewed relative to another matter and during this interview he said that [REDACTED]

He said that SNCC does not have a "membership" as such and the only persons officially affiliated with SNCC are those carried on its payroll, which numbers approximately 130 persons over the entire country. (u)

#### IV. PRINCIPAL OFFICERS OF SNCC

On May 12, 1967, [REDACTED] advised that SNCC had originally planned to hold their annual Central Committee meeting at the Dorchester Community, which is located near Midway, Georgia, from May 1, 1967, to May 7, 1967. However, according to STOKELY CARMICHAEL, the National Chairman of SNCC, it had not been possible for SNCC to get a quorum of the Central Committee together to hold this meeting; therefore, it was postponed until the week of May 8-13, 1967, and would be held in Atlanta, Georgia.

[REDACTED] said that an official announcement of the election of the officers for 1967 was made on May 12, 1967, and they were identified as follows:

H. RAP BROWN, National Chairman

STANLEY LEVY, Executive Secretary

ETHEL MINOR, Communications Director

RALPH EDWARD FEATHERSTONE, Program Director

Concerning the above captioned individuals, the following information is set forth:

STANLEY LEROY WISE

On June 14, 1966, a representative of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), reviewed the passport file on STANLEY LEROY WISE at the United States Department of State (USDS), and noted the following information:

WISE made application for a passport on November 9, 1965, at Atlanta, Georgia, and passport number F-986740, was issued on November 12, 1965, which excluded travel to Albania, Cuba, and those portions of China, Korea, and Viet Nam under Communist control. WISE indicated in his application that he would depart from New York, New York, on November 29, 1965, via Pan American Airways for a three to six weeks stay abroad to France, England, Germany, and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics for education and lecturing. He furnished the following information concerning himself:

Date of Birth	June 12, 1942, at Charlotte, North Carolina
Permanent Residence	[REDACTED] Atlanta, Georgia
Father	CLARENCE E., born November 2, 1902, at Batesville, South Carolina
Mother	JOSEPHINE B., born February 14, 1917, at Ridgeway, South Carolina
Height	5 feet 10½ inches
Hair	Black
Eyes	Brown
Marks	Scar on lower right arm
Occupation	Organizer and fund-raiser, SNCC
Marital Status	Never married

WISE requested that his parents be notified at [REDACTED], Charlotte, North Carolina, in the event of death or accident.

RALPH EDWARD FEATHERSTONE

[REDACTED] advised on May 28, 1965, that the following appeared on a list of individuals to whom National Committee

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to Abolish the House Un-American Activities Committee (NCAHUAC) material was mailed:

RALPH FEATHERSTONE  
107 Rhode Island Avenue, N.W.  
Washington, D. C.

The current Washington, D. C., telephone directory contains a listing for the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), 107 Rhode Island Avenue, N.W.

The NCAHUAC is characterized in the Appendix of this report.

[REDACTED] advised on December 27, 1965, that the National Membership Conference of the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) convened at the University of Illinois on this date. According to [REDACTED], RALPH FEATHERSTONE, 1405 Ridge Place, Southeast, Washington, D. C., was one of those who registered for this conference at the Channing Murray Foundation, Urbana, Illinois.

The April 18, 1965, issue of the "Washington Post and Times Herald," a Washington, D. C., newspaper, contained an article entitled "Viet Nam War Protest is Staged by 16,000." This article stated that thousands had picketed the White House and then marched on the Capitol the day before in a demonstration against American policy in Viet Nam. The article stated this demonstration was sponsored by the SDS and the article quoted one of the demonstrators, RALPH FEATHERSTONE, a 25 year old veteran of the SNCC's campaigns as stating "The people here are the ones who move in this country."

On September 7, 1966, a representative of the Federal Bureau of Investigation reviewed a file at the Passport Office, United States Department of State, on RALPH EDWARD FEATHERSTONE, who applied for a passport on May 23, 1966. It was noted that he was issued passport Number G-574248 on the same date for proposed travel to Japan for one month, departing June 1, 1966, by air from a port not shown for the purpose of education. This passport carries a restriction excluding travel to Albania, Cuba, and those portions of China, Korea and Viet Nam under Communist control.

In making application for above passport, FEATHERSTONE furnished the following additional information:

Date of Birth	May 26, 1939, at Washington, D. C.
Marital Status	Single
Height	5 feet 10 inches
Hair	Black
Eyes	Brown
Occupation	SNCC, Field Secretary
Parents	JAMES S. FEATHERSTONE, SR., born July 5, 1912, at Jersey City, New Jersey, and ANNIE BROWN, born April 19, 1913, St. Mary's County, Maryland

FEATHERSTONE listed the person to be notified in the event of accident or death as JAMES S. FEATHERSTONE, JR., a brother, [REDACTED] Washington, D. C.

In connection with the aforementioned election, it is noted that STOKELY CARMICHAEL was the former National Chairman of SNCC, Mrs. RUBY DORIS ROBINSON was the Executive Secretary and CLEVELAND SELLERS was the Program Director.

V. COMMUNIST PARTY, USA (CPUSA) PROGRAM TO INFILTRATE SNCC AND INFLUENCE ITS POLICY


[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] advised on September 26, 1966, and October 3, 1966, that the National Coordinating Committee of the Du Bois Club of America (DCA) met at the Polonia Club in New York City from September 15-17, 1966. According to this informant, a discussion was held on black power. This discussion was led by MARY SMITH. The Du Bois Club endorsed the concept of black power as a revolutionary step forward in the struggle of the Negro people. The organization's position on black power is to be written by FRANKLIN ALEXANDER and CHUCK HARRIS and in consultation with other Negro leaders of the DCA and is to be circulated nationally. The National Committee sent a telegram to STOKELY CARMICHAEL pledging full support for his fight against the police department in Atlanta, Georgia.




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In this regard it will be noted that STOKELY CARMICHAEL has been arrested by the Atlanta Police Department, Atlanta, Georgia, and charged with "Inciting to Riot" which charge arose out of CARMICHAEL'S participation in a racial disturbance in Atlanta during August of 1966.

A characterization of DCA is included in the Appendix of this report.



A characterization of RAM appears in the Appendix of this report.



[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

On January 6, 1967, [REDACTED] advised that the Progressive Labor Party, Los Angeles Club, held a meeting on January 1, 1967, of the general membership at 448 West Moreland Avenue, Los Angeles, California. Informant said that one CHRIS RAISNER who was in attendance at this general membership meeting said that SNCC is one of the organizations that is the closest friend the Progressive Labor Party has. He said that JAMES FORMAN (a SNCC member) and JOHN LEWIS (formerly connected with SNCC) and most of the leadership of SNCC have taken Progressive Labor Party courses on Marxism-Leninism and are fairly well versed in it.

A characterization of the Progressive Labor Party, Los Angeles Club, appears in the Appendix of this report.

[REDACTED]

A characterization of the AAMA is contained in the Appendix of this report.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

A. AFFILIATION OF SNCC PERSONNEL WITH VARIOUS  
ORGANIZATIONS

[REDACTED]

A characterization of the MIPR appears in the Appendix of this report.

JUAN MARI BRAS is the self-admitted Interim Secretary General of the MIPR.

[REDACTED]

A characterization of the FUPI appears in the Appendix of this report.



[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

JUAN MARI BRAS, Secretary General of the MPIP; PEDRO BAIGES CHAPEL, Secretary of Organization of the MPIP; and JUAN ANGEL SILEN, the leader of the youth group of the MPIP, along with approximately 200 sympathizers, most of whom were students, were at the airport to greet CARMICHAEL.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] advised that violence during the march was a possibility.

The "San Juan Star," an English language newspaper published in San Juan, Puerto Rico, carried an article on pages one and fourteen of its January 26, 1967, edition dealing with a protest march stated on January 25, 1967, by members of the FUPI and MPIP and lead by STOKELY CARMICHAEL.

As the marchers passed in front of the Inter-American University Building in Hato Rey, Puerto Rico, rocks, beer cans, and oranges were thrown from the direction of that building.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] stated that upon arrival in Mayaguez, Puerto Rico, CARMICHAEL addressed an audience at the College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts consisting of approximately 500 individuals. CARMICHAEL'S theme was Black Power and the struggle of Puerto Rico against the colonization of the island by the United States.

According to [REDACTED] CARMICHAEL returned to the San Juan, Puerto Rico, area via a Caribair flight which left Mayaguez at approximately 1:00 p.m., January 26, 1967.

[REDACTED]

A characterization of the PCP appears in the Appendix of this report.

[REDACTED]

The SNCC newsletter dated November, 1966, reported that STOKELY CARMICHAEL, Chairman of SNCC, would be in the Bay Area from November 18 to 23, 1966, and would spend most of his time meeting with black community groups.

On November 17, 1966, CARMICHAEL appeared on KCBS Radio, San Francisco, California, at 8:35 p.m. in an interview and question program called "Contact". On this program CARMICHAEL said he was

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in San Francisco to speak in various communities so as to help SNCC organize the black groups in the city. He stated that the SNCC position is anti-war and anti-draft. He said a SNCC representative would be sent to the War Crimes Tribunal in Brussels when it convenes.

On November 18, 1966, CARMICHAEL appeared at San Francisco State College (SFSC) in the Main Auditorium at 3:00 p.m. under the sponsorship of the SFSC Black Students Union headed by JIMMY GARRETT. According to the SFSC "Daily Gater", a student publication, dated November 21, 1966, CARMICHAEL attacked what he termed, "our racist society", and struck out against the draft.

[REDACTED] advised on June 3, that JIMMY GARRETT is a member of both SNCC and the W.E.B. Du Bois Club.

[REDACTED] advised that CARMICHAEL was scheduled to appear on November 19, 1966, in San Jose, California. FRANCES HARTSTEIN was named chairman of the committee to welcome and entertain CARMICHAEL while in San Jose, which was to include a cocktail party and reception in the Willow Glen area.

[REDACTED]

The San Jose "Mercury" for November 14, 1966, carried an article which reported that STOKELY CARMICHAEL would speak here Saturday night November 19, 1966, at 8:00 p.m. in the Roosevelt Junior High School auditorium. The article stated that his appearance would be under the auspices of the Santa Clara Friends of SNCC and that Mrs. EMMA GELDERS STERNE, Co-chairman of the

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committee, said CARMICHAEL could be expected to cover a wide range of civil rights questions.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] stated that CARMICHAEL appeared at the Franklyn Junior High School, 1150 Virginia Street, Berkeley, California, on November 20, 1966, under the auspices of SNCC, Afro-American Student Union of the University of California and the Oakland Direction Action Committee. At this function, MARK COMFORT was in charge of security and had several teenagers guarding the entrances and exits. During his speech, CARMICHAEL remarked on how good the security was. His overall speech varied little from those previously given on racism, black power, and violence.

Characterizations of the Oakland Direct Action Committee and MARK COMFORT appear in the Appendix of this report.

On January 30, 1967, [REDACTED] advised that it was announced that the MPI-New York Mission would co-sponsor a demonstration with SNCC at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, Park Avenue and 49th Street, New York City, on January 30, 1967, at 11:00 a.m.

[REDACTED]

**B. AFFILIATION OF SNCC PERSONNEL WITH  
INDIVIDUALS HAVING CP BACKGROUND**

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

The PIAR has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450. During the above interview, WILLIAMS stated that because his organization was placed on the Attorney General's list, the organization was hurt. He formerly had several offices, but at the time of the interview he, himself, was doing most of the work.

On July 7, 1953, JOSEPH Z. KORNFEDER, an admitted former Communist Party member and a former member of the National Committee of the Communist Party, USA, testified before the HUAC in New York City regarding Communist infiltration of religious groups. He was asked if WILLIAMS was a member of the CP and he testified he was certain WILLIAMS was a member of the CP by the nature of his activities, but whether he ever met him in the Party, he did not recall. He testified the CP attempted to use the PIAR in order to get at the people in the South "through a religious-looking front."

[REDACTED]

The NCASF and the American Peace Crusade have been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

On February 7, 1967, [REDACTED] advised that on the evening of January 27, 1967, a dinner-dance was held at Big Wilt's Smalls Paradise, 2294 Seventh Avenue, New York City, which affair was held for the benefit of SNCC. [REDACTED] further advised that Big Wilt's Smalls Paradise is owned by WILT CHAMBERLAIN of the Philadelphia 76ers National Basketball Association basketball team. [REDACTED] stated that admission to this affair was \$10.00 per person and the affair lasted from approximately 10:00 p.m. on January 27, 1967, to 3:00 a.m. on January 28, 1967. [REDACTED] further stated that Mrs. HARRY BELAFONTE, wife of Negro singer HARRY BELAFONTE, was the chairlady of the committee which ran this affair and SIDNEY POITIER, a Negro actor, was the master-of-ceremonies of the affair. According to this informant, among those in attendance at this affair, in addition to Mrs. HARRY BELAFONTE and SIDNEY POITIER, were STOKELY CARMICHAEL, National Chairman of SNCC; HARRY BELAFONTE and OSSIE DAVIS, a Negro actor. [REDACTED] related that there were about 300 people in attendance at this affair and HARRY BELAFONTE was among those who entertained.

[REDACTED]

With respect to HARRY BELAFONTE, mentioned above, the following is noted:


[REDACTED]

The YCL has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

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With respect to SIDNEY POITIER, mentioned above, the following is noted:

Special Agents (SAS) of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), on September 12, 1955, and again on September 14, 1955, observed SIDNEY POITIER entering 268 Seventh Avenue, New York City, which, at that time, was the address of the Communist Party, United States of America (CP,USA) Headquarters and the New York State Communist Party Headquarters.



The "Daily Worker" was an East Coast Communist newspaper which suspended publication on January 13, 1958.

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With respect to OSSIE DAVIS, mentioned above, the following is noted:

[REDACTED]

With respect to VLADIMIR I. SHOKIN, mentioned above, the following is noted:

VLADIMIR IVANOVICH SHOKIN is a Third Secretary to the Soviet Mission to the United Nations, 136 East 67th Street, New York City.

VI. MISCELLANEOUS ACTIVITY WITHIN THE ORGANIZATION

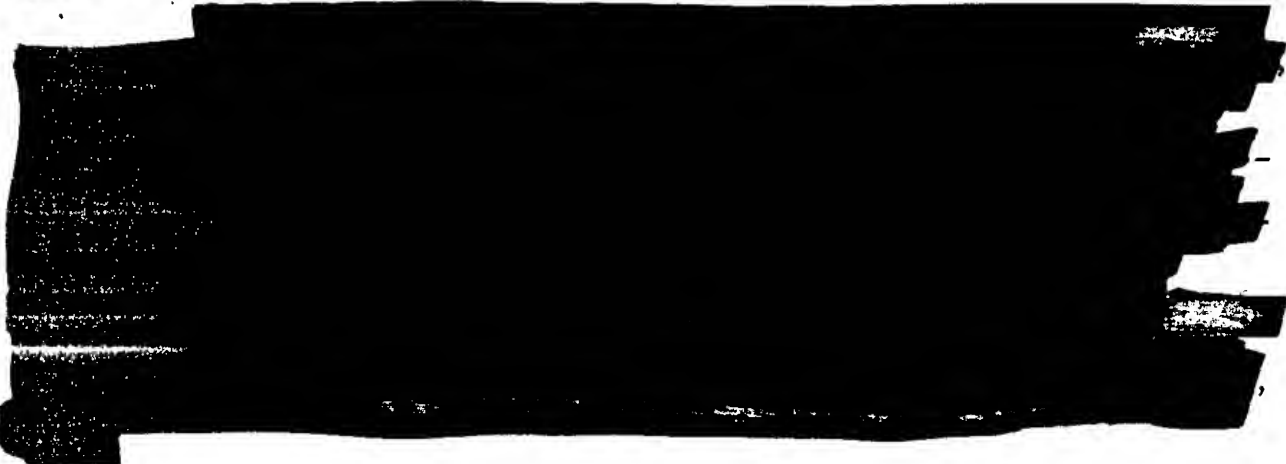
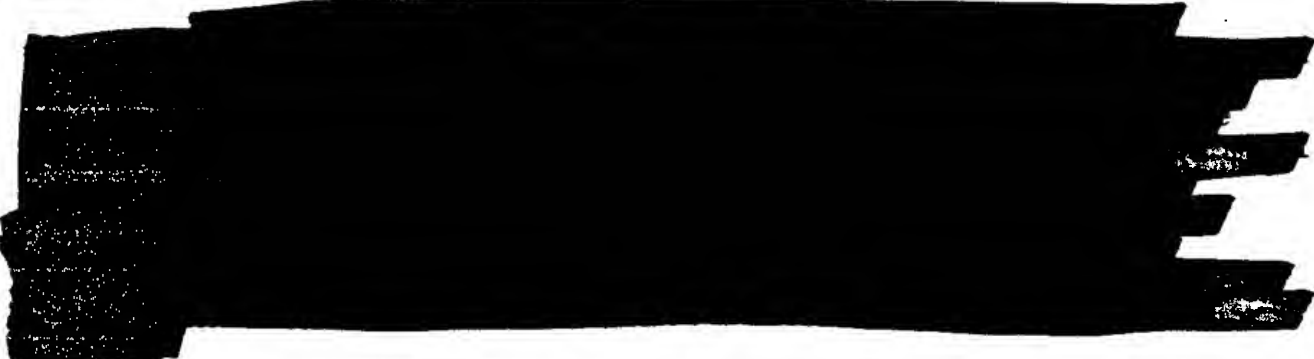

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]



A. THE BERTRAND RUSSELL TRIBUNAL

An article from "The Washington Post and Times Herald" captioned "War Trial Backers Unmoved At Losses", datelined November 14, 1966, London, noted that BERTRAND RUSSELL had been meeting with eleven members of the Tribunal preparing plans for a twelve week inquiry into the Viet Nam war, now scheduled to begin next March in Paris.



[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

B. ORGANIZATION OF SNCC CHAPTERS

[REDACTED] advised on November 18, 1966, that SNCC got its first start in Houston, Texas, on October 6, 1966, in the religion center at Texas Southern University (TSU), Houston, under the auspices of Reverend EARL ALLEN, Methodist minister at the University. This meeting was called at the end of a three day speaking engagement by JAMES FORMAN, manager of the National Office of SNCC in Atlanta, Georgia. The United Ministers were the sponsors of FORMAN'S appearance during their Mono-Dialogue Series which is an annual event for the ministers. FORMAN indicated that his primary purpose in coming to Houston was to try to recruit members to organize a SNCC Chapter for the Houston area. Students who listened to him were asked to give their names and addresses so that they may receive literature from SNCC. As of November 18, 1966, no students have been known to receive any literature, and membership at TSU is about twelve. There is no SNCC organization elsewhere in Houston.

On November 21, 1966, [REDACTED] Tennessee A & I University, Nashville, Tennessee, advised that a very small group of students led by two Tennessee A & I students by the names of ROBERT CHARLES BUTLER and FRED BROOKS are attempting to gain recognition for SNCC from the University administration and student body; however, such efforts to date have not been successful. [REDACTED] further advised that under present circumstances it would be highly unlikely that SNCC would receive any sort of recognition from Tennessee A & I.

VII. FINANCIAL CONTRIBUTIONS TO SNCC

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

On May 13, 1966, [REDACTED], Office of the Secretary of State for the State of Delaware, Dover, Delaware, made available the files of that office pertaining to the Louis M. Rabinowitz Foundation, Inc. The annual report of the Foundation for 1965 was received and filed in that office on December 8, 1965. That annual report reflected that one LUCILLE PERLMAN, no address listed, was the Vice President of the Foundation and one LUCILLE PERLMAN, 295 East 17th Street, Brooklyn, New York, was a Director of the Foundation.

A characterization of the Louis M. Rabinowitz Foundation is included in the Appendix of this report.

An article appearing in the "Atlanta Voice", a daily newspaper in Atlanta, Georgia, on March 19, 1967, reflects that Attorney and Mrs. HOWARD MOORE had given the first of several fund-raising parties for SNCC at their residence on March 11, 1967. According to this article the party was both a financial and a social success and was attended by persons prominent in the civil rights field.

APPENDIX

LOUIS M. RABINOWITZ FOUNDATION,  
INCORPORATED

Records of the Secretary of State, Corporation Department, State of Delaware, as made available on March 30, 1961, reflect that a Certificate of Incorporation was filed on August 24, 1944, for the Louis M. Rabinowitz Foundation, and the nature of business was - to undertake, promote, develop and carry on religious, charitable, scientific, literary and/or educational work. VICTOR RABINOWITZ was recorded as President of this foundation.

A source advised on May 2, 1966, that VICTOR RABINOWITZ is President of the foundation, and the address of the foundation is 30 East 42nd Street, New York 17, New York.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

A fourth source advised that HERBERT APTHEKER was elected to the National Committee of the CP, USA, at the 17th National Convention of the CP, USA held in December, 1959.

It is publicly known that W. E. B. DU BOIS died on August 28, 1963. At that time he had been residing in Ghana, having become a citizen of that country. He was the guest of President KWAME NKRUMAH, and he had become Director of the Encyclopedia Africana, which was sponsored by the Government of Ghana. In the fall of 1961, at the age of 93, he joined the CP.

W. E. B. DU BOIS CLUBS OF AMERICA

A source has advised that on October 26-27, 1963, a conference of members of the Communist Party (CP), including national functionaries, met in Chicago, Illinois, for the purpose of setting in motion forces for the establishment of a new national Marxist-oriented youth organization which would hunt for the most peaceful transition to socialism. The delegates were told that it would be reasonable to assume that the young socialists attracted into this new organization would eventually pass into the CP itself.

A second source has advised that the founding convention for the new youth organization was held from June 19-21, 1964, at 150 Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco, California, at which time the name W. E. B. Du Bois Clubs of America (DCA) was adopted. Approximately 500 delegates from throughout the United States attended this convention. The aims of the organization, as set forth in the preamble to its constitution, are: "It is our belief that this nation can best solve its problems in an atmosphere of peaceful coexistence, complete disarmament and true freedom for all peoples of the world, and that these solutions will be reached mainly through the united efforts of all democratic elements in our country, composed essentially of the working people allied in the unity of Negroes and other minorities with whites. We further fully recognize that the greatest threat to American democracy comes from the racist and right wing forces in coalition with the most reactionary sections of the economic power structure, using the tool of anticommunism to divide and destroy the unified struggle of the working people."

Over the Labor Day weekend, 1965, the DCA held a conference in Chicago, Illinois, and a new slate of officers was elected to the National Executive Committee (NEC) of the DCA. Since Labor Day, 1965, identities of those serving on the NEC have varied; however, according to a third source as of May, 1966, thirteen of the fifteen members of the NEC were members of the CP in the San Francisco Bay area.

As of July, 1966, the headquarters of the DCA was located at 180 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Illinois.

OAKLAND DIRECT ACTION COMMITTEE,  
also known as  
Oakland Direct Action for Freedom Now,  
ODAC

On February 9, 1965, a source advised that on that date at Oakland Direct Action Committee (ODAC) headquarters, 8512 East 14th Street, Oakland, California, MARK EVERETT COMFORT, Chairman of ODAC, held a press conference. COMFORT stated that the objective of ODAC was to organize the Negro community, particularly in the eastern section of Oakland, commonly known as East Oakland. He said that ODAC would make demands for equal housing, equal job opportunities and living conditions and would educate the Negro community to realize that "things are not as good as they seem." COMFORT said that ODAC, in contrast to existing civil rights organizations, would strongly emphasize police brutality.

The January 25, 1964, issue of the "People's World" (PW), page 3, contains an invitation to the 26th anniversary celebration of the PW, to be held on February 1, 1964, in San Francisco, California. This invitation lists MARK COMFORT as one of four special guests to be honored at this celebration.

The PW is a West Coast Communist newspaper.

A second source advised that MARK COMFORT attended the National convention of the Progressive Labor Party (PLP) held in New York City April 15-18, 1965, as a delegate and was assigned to the "Black Liberation" workshop.

[REDACTED]

A fourth source advised that as of April 1966, ODAC is operating out of COMFORT's residence, 6914 Lockwood Avenue, Oakland, where COMFORT is assisted by his wife and a Negro teen-age gang known as the Alm Boy Dukes.

**MOVIMIENTO PRO-INDEPENDENCIA DE PUERTO RICO**  
**(Puerto Rican Independence Movement) (MPIPR)**

The MPIPR was organized in November, 1959, at Ponce, Puerto Rico, to work for the independence of Puerto Rico. It has an estimated membership of between 1,000 and 1,300 people with missions throughout the island of Puerto Rico and in New York, New York; Chicago, Illinois; and Buffalo, New York.

At the time the MPIPR was organized it indicated that it did not advocate violence, but would accept members who did. JUAN MARI BRAS, the founder and dominant leader of this organization, in a speech during March, 1964, threatened violence comparable to that in Algeria if Puerto Rico became a state within the United States. A source reported in 1966 that a leader of the MPIPR has indicated that "the revolution" would soon begin and another source advised that another official of this organization has attempted to obtain a number of automatic pistols.

Articles praising FIDEL CASTRO and the Cuban Government regularly appear in MPIPR publications. In 1961 it adopted a resolution expressing 100 per cent approval of and solidarity with the Cuban revolution. It sent a delegation to the Tri-Continental Conference of African, Asian, and Latin American Peoples, held in Havana, Cuba, during January, 1966, and it maintains a permanent delegate to the Secretariat located in Havana.

The press of Puerto Rico has reported that the MPIPR has held numerous demonstrations protesting compulsory military service for Puerto Ricans and United States policy in Viet Nam and the Dominican Republic.

FEDERACION DE UNIVERSITARIOS PRO INDEPENDENCIA  
(FEDERATION OF UNIVERSITY STUDENTS FOR INDEPENDENCE)

Federacion de Universitarios Pro Independencia (FUPI) was organized in October, 1956, at the University of Puerto Rico (UPR), Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico, as a student organization, not affiliated with any political group, but working for independence for Puerto Rico through logical and peaceful means.

A source advised on May 28, 1962, FUPI was elected an integral member of the International Union of Students (IUS), Prague, Czechoslovakia, in October, 1960. Jose Rafael Varona Berrios, upon interview on April 8, 1966, stated he was the Secretary of International Affairs of FUPI, and met with various delegates of the IUS between November 27, 1965, and February 9, 1966. Varona Berrios advised that FUPI is affiliated with the IUS, and stated he believed in violence as a method of obtaining independence for Puerto Rico, if conditions indicated violence might succeed or aid in obtaining Puerto Rican independence.

The IUS has been cited by the Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee in 1956 as being among "international communist fronts functioning at the present time", and by the Committee on Un-American Activities, U. S. House of Representatives, in 1951, as one of the "long-established Soviet controlled international organizations."

On April 5, 1966, a second source advised that Alberto Perez Perez was elected President of FUPI on that date. On May 16, 1966, it was learned that Alberto Perez Perez had received a one-way prepaid ticket to travel from San Juan, Puerto Rico, to Moscow, U.S.S.R., and departed San Juan for Moscow on that date.

A third source advised May 16, 1966, that Perez Perez was scheduled to attend a "communist youth conference" in Moscow as the FUPI representative.



PROGRESSIVE LABOR PARTY, LOS ANGELES CLUB

A source advised on May 23, 1966, that the Los Angeles Club of the Progressive Labor Party (PLP) is affiliated with the Bay Area Progressive Labor Party (BAPLP) with headquarters in San Francisco, California. The aims and purposes of the Los Angeles Club and the BAPLP are identical to those of the National PLP, with headquarters in New York City. The PLP is pro-Chinese Communist oriented.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO ABOLISH  
THE HOUSE UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," issued December 1, 1961, by the Committee on Un-American Activities, U. S. House of Representatives, page 115, contains the following citation regarding the National Committee to Abolish the Un-American Activities Committee (NCAUAC):

"Cited as a 'new organization' set up in the Summer of 1960 to lead and direct the Communist Party's 'Operation Abolition' campaign. Seven of the national leaders of this group have been identified as communists. (Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1278 on the Truth About the Film 'Operation Abolition,' Part I, October 3, 1961, p.5)"

A source has advised that the NCAUAC changed its name on March 3, 1962, to include the word "House" in its name, thereby becoming known as the National Committee to Abolish the House Un-American Activities Committee (NCAHUAC). A national meeting of this organization was held in Chicago, Illinois, on April 27 and 28, 1963.

A second source advised on May 9, 1966, that as of that date the NCAHUAC continued to function with headquarters at 555 North Western Avenue, Los Angeles, California.

## STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY

The Students for a Democratic Society (SDS), as it is known today, came into being at a founding convention held at Port Huron, Michigan, in June, 1962. The SDS is an association of young people on the left and has a current program of protesting the draft, promoting a campaign for youth to develop a conscientious objector status, denouncing United States intervention in the war in Vietnam and to "radically transform" the university community, and provide for its complete control by students. Gus Hall, General Secretary, Communist Party, USA, when interviewed by a representative of United Press International in San Francisco, California, on May 14, 1965, described the SDS as a part of the "responsible left" which the Party has "going for us." At the June, 1965, SDS National Convention, an anticommunist proviso was removed from the SDS constitution. In the October 7, 1966, issue of "New Left Notes," the official publication of SDS, an SDS spokesman stated that there are some communists in SDS and they are welcome. The national headquarters of this organization as of April 18, 1967, was located in Room 206, 1608 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois.


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AFRICAN-AMERICAN HERITAGE  
ASSOCIATION, Formerly known as  
Afro-American Heritage Association

A source advised on May 11, 1966, that the African American Heritage Association (AAHA) with headquarters at 306 East 43rd Street, Chicago, Illinois, was known as the Afro-American Heritage Association until February, 1961. It was founded by ISHMAEL FLORY around 1958 and incorporated in the State of Illinois as a non-profit organization. It was founded ostensibly for the purpose of teaching African history and culture to American Negroes. AAHA is strongly influenced by the Communist Party (CP) of Illinois. It is represented by both communist and non-communist members, and some people with strong Negro nationalistic tendencies. This organization reflects CP policy on some issues and opposes CP policy on others; for example, the CP rejects the concept of Afro-American as a reference term to the American Negro and rejects aspects of nationalism, both of which are reflected in the AAHA program. FLORY is a member of the CP of Illinois and theoretically under the discipline of the CP. He is the guiding force in AAHA and controls policy and decisions in AAHA.

CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, Chairman, CP of Illinois, is a friend of ISHMAEL FLORY. LIGHTFOOT and other CP representatives occasionally are featured at AAHA affairs.

A second source advised on May 11, 1966, that in 1962 the CP worked with FLORY to organize AAHA Chapters under the leadership of CP members. The aim of this program included the reactivation of ex-CP members and recruitment of new CP members. This program was never successful and became defunct in 1963.



The second source advised on January 9, 1967, that during the first week of January, 1967, the AAHA moved their headquarters from 306 East 43rd Street, Chicago, to 416 West 63rd Street, Chicago.

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REVOLUTIONARY ACTION MOVEMENT (RAM)

On November 3, 1964, a source made available a document entitled, "The Revolutionary Action Movement Manifesto", the document having been obtained by the source from an individual known to be a member of the Revolutionary Action Movement (RAM).

This document stated, in part, that RAM was officially organized in the Winter of 1963 by Afro-Americans who support the revolutionary objectives of ROBERT F. WILLIAMS, who was then residing in Cuba, and his concept of organized violence to achieve the liberation of the Afro-American people in the United States. This Manifesto disclosed that RAM had oriented its program to one of education and political revolution and the organization of a "black" political party with revolutionary objectives, having recognized the need for a "black revolution" that could and would seize power. RAM philosophy is described in this document as one of revolutionary nationalism, that is, one involving the struggles of the non-white races of the world against exploitation and enslavement by the white capitalist and imperialist nations.

Regarding WILLIAMS, it should be noted that on August 28, 1961, a Federal warrant was issued at Charlotte, North Carolina, charging him with Unlawful Flight to Avoid Prosecution for the crime of kidnaping. Subsequent to the issuance of this warrant, WILLIAMS fled the United States to Cuba, where he published a monthly newsletter entitled "The Crusader" from Havana. As of December, 1966, WILLIAMS was residing in Peking, China.

This source, in September, 1964, advised RAM is dedicated to the overthrow of the capitalist system in the United States, by violence if necessary, and to its replacement by a socialistic system oriented toward the Chinese Communist interpretation of Marxism-Leninism. RAM is entirely non-white in membership, clandestine in nature, and owes its primary allegiance to the "Bandung World", that is, the non-white races of the world rather than to any national entity, as such.

REVOLUTIONARY ACTION MOVEMENT (CONT'D)

On November 16, 1964, a second source advised he learned recently from a RAM member that the organization began in Detroit, Michigan, largely under the impetus of DON FREEMAN, described as the "Father" of RAM and referred to as RAM's "Black Stalin". FREEMAN served as RAM Chairman, with MAXWELL STANFORD, now residing in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, serving as RAM Field Chairman.

On January 23, 1967, a third source advised that the RAM still remains active; however, there is no formal headquarters, as such, for the RAM.

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PARTIDO COMUNISTA PUERTORRIQUENO  
(COMMUNIST PARTY OF PUERTO RICO) (PCP)

An article by JUAN SANTOS RIVERA, President of the PCP, in the 2/19/44, issue of "Puerto Rico, Ayer, Hoy y Manana" (Puerto Rico, Yesterday, Today and Tomorrow) stated the Communist Party of Puerto Rico was founded in Ponce, Puerto Rico, on September 23, 1934.

A source advised in November, 1963, that JUAN SANTOS RIVERA was changing the name of the PCP and the new name would be Partido Obrero Liberador (POL).

In May, 1964, RIVERA publicly declared that the POL was the new name for the Communist Party of Puerto Rico.

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SECRET



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
Atlanta, Georgia  
June 12, 1967

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

Title	COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF THE STUDENT NON- VIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE
Character	INTERNAL SECURITY - C
Reference	Report of SA [REDACTED] [REDACTED] at Atlanta, Georgia, dated and cap- tioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

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